

ART OF FEEDING YOUNG CHICKENS

Six Rules to Govern Successful Poultry Raisers

OVERFEEDING A FAULT

Care of Hens and Other Topics of Interest

Sitting hens should be as well fed as those that are laying, but the feeding should be different, declares James E. Rice in Country Life. Grain should be left where they can get it whenever they desire to come off the nest. This is done not only as a matter of convenience but also to insure the hens getting all they want to eat, and also to get them into the habit of coming off regularly; which they will be more apt to do if they know the food is always obtainable. It is better to feed all the whole grain in good variety, such as corn, oats and wheat. The reason is that all the food a sitting hen requires is for her bodily maintenance. She is a non-producer and will therefore be able to satisfy her needs without soft food, vegetables or meat, though a little of these will be of benefit. The danger lies in feeding so much vegetable food as to loosen the bowels or so much as to stimulate a desire to discontinue sitting and go to laying.

The young chickens should be fed little and often. The great danger in feeding chickens up to the time they are feathered is from overfeeding. It occurs far more frequently than underfeeding. Overfeeding is more apt to occur with brooder chickens than with those that are exercised than it does with chickens that run with the hen. There is far less danger of overfeeding with brooder chickens than there is when all ground food is fed, for the reason that digestion must take place more slowly. It therefore follows that as between hard and soft food, where both are fed, the larger the proportion of ground food the chickens eat the faster they will grow; and, conversely, the larger the proportion of cracked corn, the slower they will grow and the less will be the dangers from digestion troubles. It really becomes a question of seeing how fast we can grow them without "feeding them off their feet," which means without injuring their digestion. Most feeders will prefer to keep on the side of safety and not try to force them too fast.

The first food should be given about twenty-four hours after hatching has been completed. The yolk sack, which has been enclosed within the body a few hours before hatching began, contains all the food that is required until the digestive system is in working order. The mistake is sometimes made of leaving the chickens so long without nourishment that they have weakened, but the mistake is more apt to be made in the other direction. Hens pay more attention to keeping their little ones warm than they do in hunting for a big dinner. We should do the same.

The best results that we have ever had in raising little chickens were had when we fed wheat bran soaked in skim-milk, sweetened dry and fed crumbled, for the first day or two. For the next few days this was supplemented with fine cracked grain, principally wheat and oatmeal. I believe that a large variety of seeds and fine grain is an advantage. They can be purchased in quantities of poultry-supply houses and a mixture made to suit conditions. Several combinations of these grains are upon the market which we have found very valuable. We have had well-grounded suspicions that a good deal more grit is often put into these foods than is really necessary.

All grain should be fed in a litter of chaff, where the chickens will have to scratch for it, if they are confined. This should form the first and the last feeding of the day. During the day they should be given what they will eat up clean of soft food, which should be dry and crumbly. After four weeks this may be fed quite liberally.

The best combination which we have ever found is to make a corn meal "Johnny cake" by mixing corn meal and soda to make it light. It must be thoroughly cooked all the way through. If it is sodden or only partly baked it is a dangerous food. When taken from the oven it should be covered with a damp cloth so that it will steam and soften. With this should be mixed a little pot-cheese or custard. The custard is made by adding half a dozen infertile eggs to a quart of milk and the whole beaten thoroughly and placed in the oven and allowed to cook by slow heat. This custard takes the place of meat, which in some form is a necessity in feeding chickens. No kind of grain or vegetable can take its place. If custard is not fed some kind of meat must be provided, such as green corn, fresh meat, which is better cooked—or must scraps, which may be sifted and the coarser particles mixed with grain, about one-tenth to one-fifth by weight. If skim milk is to be had it can be fed freely as a drink or in the form of pot-cheese—or both. If the chickens can not get grass, green food must be provided.

The six things to keep in mind when raising chickens are:

1. Keep them warm.
2. Keep them dry.
3. Keep them clean.
4. Keep them busy.
5. Keep them hungry.
6. Keep them growing.

HOGS IN ORCHARD.

A correspondent has become bewildered. He has an apple orchard from which he wishes to get the most profit. Having read an exhaustive article on constant cultivation, he plowed up part of the orchard. Before he had the opportunity to finish the plowing, he read another article from one of the leading papers, concluding that on the whole it was better to have it in sod. Now he wants to know whether he shall keep plowing or stop, writes A. J. Hamm in American Cultivator.

The writer met the same dilemma once and tried cultivation, but he had headed his trees low, and when they got well started he could not work a team among them without tearing the branches, using horses with the hames, and if he got close to the trees something would surely happen to throw the plow toward the tree, now and again, at precisely the right time to take off a large patch of bark. Perhaps some orchardists can stand that responsibility and not feel the pangs of conscience, but the writer could not, so after

a few years we got disgusted and discarded the practice, for cattle troubled the low branches the same.

Well, a few years in grass did not exactly please, so we tried a portion of it with hogs, and the result charmed us in the first season. When it was time for the leaves to fall those on the trees in the lot assigned to the hogs looked likely to stay all winter and in fact did hold thick and green weeks after the rest of the orchard was bare. There was no more trouble in picking up the windfalls. They were promptly cared for as soon as they landed. The second year the trees were deeper green when they leaved out. The fruit was better, larger and more abundant, while worms troubled it less. Needless to say I did not plow any more in that orchard, but added as much of it as had trees large enough to safely stand hogs to the domain at once, and the dividing line can be discerned a mile away when in the distance the hogs are heard. Fruit has improved. Many of the trees being kings, which are so susceptible to disease, have put forth such a healthy growth that the old bark has been thrown off in large flakes, and a new and thrifty coat acquired, which is of fine, firm texture, and has such a healthy look that an enthusiastic orchardist would feel like hugging the hog that did the work. If I felt too need of a cover crop for winter, I would sow in winter rye and corn, and while the hog picks up the corn he will cover the rye, and the next May or June that rye will make the next hog squeal for joy.

DEHORNING CATTLE.

A Texas correspondent of Hoard's Dairyman says that his day he now has seen is that all the cows and some of the heifers are being dehorned. Furthermore, no more cattle will be used on the place until they have been dehorned. Within a year we lost two fine cows and have had some abortions as the result of permitting the cattle to wear horns. The number of cattle which have been bruised, jammed, horned and otherwise injured is considerable. We consider it a barbarous practice to use cows with horns.

One vicious cow will inflict more pain in a day than will be inflicted by dehorning a whole herd. In dehorning more than 250 cattle we had not a single bad result. The horns will not grow on our calves—the buttons are taken off. When men run more civilized they will not arm poor dumb brutes with weapons for inflicting pain and injury upon themselves. Then, too, the men who handle the cattle are entitled to some consideration. Each man needs two eyes, but if cows have horns he is liable at any time to lose an eye or to suffer other injury. Dehorned cattle are gentler, do not fight, are more easily handled, keep in better condition and give more milk and butter.

One bull who was becoming vicious became quite docile when his horns fell off. It certainly does improve a bull's temper to take away his weapons. Some Jersey men object to dehorning as the score cards allow several points for the horns. We concluded that the points of the horns was what we principally objected to. We thought we would object to the entire horn. We use Jersey and Jersey grades principally.

We get 30 cents for our butter fat and skim milk we find a sale for also at a good price. Very soon we shall have 125 cows giving milk. We shall run our herd up to 200 or more cows later on. It is my plan to do all I can to develop the dairy interests of my section.

ORIGIN OF HAIR IN STOMACH.

There are several different forms of concretions found in the stomachs or intestines of domestic live stock, and of these the least understood are the "hair balls" found in horses and the "wool balls" found in lambs. We also come across balls in the stomachs of calves, and there can be little question that they are the cause of some of the fatal forms of impaction and convulsions of these young animals.

In lambs there are two sources of wool balls. When the shepherd forgets or neglects to remove the tags of wool from the under of the ewe at lambing time, it is certain that the lamb takes wool into its stomach along with the milk and it may in this way get enough to set up a serious case of impaction. The way to prevent this accident is apparent from what has been said, and should a case occur the only possible way of helping the sufferer and it rarely succeeds, is to administer a full dose of raw linseed oil and follow up with stimulants to keep the patient up until the medicine acts.

The other way in which lambs take wool into their stomachs is easily prevented. When the ewes are clipped the "dicks" migrate to the fleeces of the lambs and at once cause the little animals so much irritation and misery that they bite at their sides and often pull off and swallow tags of wool. This may be prevented by the dipping of lamb shortly after the ewes are shorn, or dipping the ewes a few days before shearing.

Calves get hair balls in their stomachs by sucking the ears of the other calves with which they are penned, and one of the many causes, going too long without food. Young calves require a little food often, and if they are provided with it there will be less trouble from this cause. The hair balls in calves and other animals are sometimes composed of the fine hairs which are to be seen upon the hocks of bearded aches, barley and wheat, but more commonly from grass, clover that has been cut too late when the flowers have ripened and the hairs have become strong and furnished with sharp "stickers."

The concretions from the clover plant are most often found in horses, and horsemen report specimens that were larger than an orange. Such balls are often the cause of unexplainable cases of colic that prove promptly fatal, as there is no way of removing the obstruction from the intestine.

When used as a green manure to be turned under, or when fed to stock in the form of hay cut before the flowers have matured there is reason and profit in raising crimson clover, but it is dangerous practice to feed the hay remaining after the threshing of clover seed, as it is full of fiber which can prove neither digestible nor nutritious and is very likely to produce hair balls and the fatal form of impaction mentioned.

The limey concretions found in the bladder and urinary passages of all animals are, as a rule, due to the continued drinking of permanently hard water, and in some cases from the consumption of mangels and other roots.

LATEST FRUITS.

The latest and most expensive luxury in the fruit line is the "African plum." Most people are familiar with the fact that a great part of our fruit supply comes from California, Oregon, Florida, and Delaware, but few there are who realize that South Africa (Cape Colony) has of recent years become one of the greatest fruit growing countries of the world.

Many years ago the farmers in Cape Colony were planting every acre they could purchase in grape vines, for at that time the celebrated Constantia wine, produced at the cape, had a great vogue all over Europe. As time went by, however, the phylloxera came along and destroyed

the greater part of the vines at the cape, so that many vine producers became discouraged and turned their attention to raising peaches, plums, apricots, nectarines and similar fruit. They soon discovered that fruit growing yielded a handsome return. As Cape Colony's spring and summer corresponds to our fall and winter they were able to supply the London market with fruit during the English winter and spring, and from this beginning the cape fruit trade has expanded, until now the South African fruit growers are now only supplying Europe, but this country. Fine Kelsey plums, direct from Cape Town, are now on the Washington market, and peaches and nectarines will soon follow from the same quarter. In short, South Africa is becoming a competitor of California in supplying the eastern markets, for none of the fruit-growing regions can produce peaches and plums so early as the cape.

Several other interesting changes have taken place in the fruit trade of late years. Two years ago the juicy and pleasant tasting Chinese li-chee nuts were almost unknown in Washington, but they are now on sale at the best fruit stands, whose proprietors get them direct from Shanghai, through Chinese importing firms in New York. Since the Spanish-American war the city of Havana, Cuba, appears to have gained a monopoly of supplying this country with red bananas, while California is cutting into the fruit trade of Florida by placing shaddock, or "grape fruit" on the local markets. California has not as yet succeeded, however, in taking any of the dried fig trade away from Turkey. Wild fig trees and the insect which fertilizes the cultivated fig were introduced in California by the department of Agriculture, but the first figs which California placed on the market before the wild fig trees and fertilizing insects reached state, left such a bad impression that now that the Californians are able to produce good figs no one seems to care for them.

Another interesting phase of the fruit trade is that although California markets a considerable portion of her foreign grape crop in the east, her exportation of white grapes from Spain have been falling off in the east. The reason for this is due to the fact that Spain is shipping Malaga grapes to this country all during the fall and winter, whereas, the same kind of grapes ripen in California in June, when few people care for them. The latest California product on the market is the ripe olive. Until the last few years California to enjoy the luxury of ripe and unspiced olives, but a California fruit grower discovered a process of putting them up in hermetically sealed, air-tight bottles, so that they may now be eaten without leaving Washington.

Of the novelties in the fruit line, it is worth noting that tamarinds are no longer popular. They were not in much demand for lemonade, Americans preferring the old-fashioned "lemonade" to the one made with tamarinds—Washington Post.

PHENOMENAL GAS WELL.

Wilson County the Scene of a Remarkable Flow.

Buffalo, Kan., July 4.—A well here may be of interest. On week ago today, on the edge of the thriving town of Buffalo, in Wilson county, this well was "brought in." It is estimated to flow upwards of ten million cubic feet of gas per diem, and possesses a tremendous pressure. It is roaring today with a sound as of ten thousand safety valves. At short range the scream is well nigh unbearable and dangerous to eardrums. A hat tossed into the blast is hurled a hundred feet into the air. It is not yet under control. For three days after the drill was withdrawn it flowed, and on the afternoon of the fourth an explosion occurred in hand, which day was gotten supposedly in hand, when an explosion like a great gun, it blew out, hurled into the air and scattered over an adjacent cornfield six hundred feet of two-inch tubing. Illustration of the tremendous energy with which this great mass of iron pipe was projected from the well is the fact that it penetrated the cap block and struck the balance beam, twisted, broke and scattered over an acre of land. The derrick was wrecked. Strange to say, although eighty people were present, no one was hurt.

ESCAPED CONVICT.

Would Hold the Man for Trial for His Crime.

Kinsley, Kan., July 4.—The man in our jail charged with a nuptial assault on a white girl living west of town told the sheriff that he was an escaped convict from Mississippi. The sheriff communicated with the warden of the penitentiary of that state and as a result a deputy warden arrived last week with a requisition for the prisoner, who had claimed that he was serving a life sentence. It was learned from the deputy that the man had still five years to serve in Mississippi, and as he could be sent up for his known offense in this state for more than thirty years, the county attorney and the sheriff decided to hold him in this or Pawnee county for trial. The deputy failing to get his man, went to Topeka for an executive warrant. This move was met by protests from the sheriff and from Pawnee county and the warrant was refused. The sentiment in both counties where this man is known to have committed crimes is very strong against allowing him to go back to Mississippi. The prisoner himself is very anxious to go.

SUGAR BEET RAISERS.

They Are More Than Pleased With the Results.

Arkansas City, July 4.—The farmers in this vicinity who planted an experiment patch of sugar beets this spring are more than pleased with the prospects, and many of them will plant larger patches next year whether they can sell them for sugar-making purposes or not. As cow feed they are a profitable crop. Mr. Spencer, the expert brought here by the Comstock real club, is very highly pleased with the results so far and can see nothing in the way of making a splendid showing. Some specimens which he has exhibited are as early perfect as could be expected and if the season continues favorable we will make a splendid showing.

BROOM CORN SHORTAGE.

Not a Bale in Hands of the Producers.

McPherson, Kan., July 4.—Says the Freeman: F. G. Hawkins informs us that there is not now one bale of broom corn in the country in the hands of the producer, something that has not happened before in 25 years.

There is a shortage on acreage this year over last year and consequently the price of corn has advanced 15 to 25 per cent in the last few days. The shortage on acreage is greater in the east than here and to Illinois it is reported 50 per cent less than last year.

Besides the acreage being short, all corn is late and the stand is poor, so in all probability the price will advance still more.

AT TAMMANY HALL

Usual Fourth of July Celebration Is Held

BAILEY OF TEXAS TALKS

Other Noted Democrats Address the Society

New York, July 4.—The usual Fourth of July celebration was held in Tammany hall today under the auspices of the Tammany society. Grand Sachem James A. O'Gorman, justice of the supreme court, delivered the address of welcome. There were two "long talks," the first by former Senator Chas. A. Towns, of Minnesota, the other by Senator Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas. Mr. Towns made a plea for "the old Americanism." He held that the government had departed from the high ideal of its founders and committed a crime against the Declaration of Independence and the constitution by its treatment of the Philippines. The constitution, he contended, offered provided for a colonial system. He said:

"This new policy of colonization is trying to masquerade in the borrowed garments of Democracy. It has labeled itself 'expansion' but the disguise is transparent. The new policy is not expansion. Expansion is the natural and healthful growth of an organism. The imperialistic press of enlargement is by the extraneous grafting of alien and unsympathetic tissue between which and the parent life there can never be any organic relation."

"We are the parting of the ways. The American people must choose and choose soon, whether they will allow the traditions of a century and a quarter to enter upon the road trodden to their doom by so many nations that have gone before, or to make a re-dedication of this government to the sublime principles of Democracy."

Senator Bailey predicted that with the Democratic party in power there would be a stop to the postoffice department thefts and concluded by saying: "Even the good fellowship of this occasion would not warrant me in saying that your brothers throughout the country would applaud or support all you do, no more than you applaud all we do, but I speak for heart and conscience for those united in party bonds when I say that there never was a time when the patriots throughout the nation did not and would not rejoice in the triumph of Tammany hall."

Replies to the society's invitations were read from ex-President Cleveland, Judge R. B. Rehn, ex-Governor D. R. Francis, ex-Senator D. B. Hill, Senator J. W. Daniel, W. J. Brya and others. Ex-Senator Hill predicted a political revolution in the near future. He said the election of a Democratic mayor in this city next fall would be the opening gun for a Democratic victory in the state and nation in 1904.

The program ended with "short talks" by Champ Clark of Missouri and Congressman Wm. Sulzer, among others.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Notice to the Public.
R. R. Hite's insect destroyer is no longer an experiment as many will testify all over the country. It is a success. The months of July and August are two of the worst months of the whole year for the borer to get in their work, and damage or kill your trees. The peach tree borer is already here as you may see by an examination of your young trees. You will find them full of pin holes, and he will kill your trees. Also the big borer will kill your cherry trees if you let him alone. R. R. Hite's insect destroyer will kill all of them at once, besides it will greatly increase the growth of the tree. All those who have not used it come and get it at once, it will soak into the tree in one minute and will save your trees. One bottle will treat from one hundred to two hundred trees. Only \$2 per package. Either call at the room, or write room 11 over 209 North Main street, Wichita, Kansas.

J. B. Culver Manufacturing Co., Meers Jones & McMahon, No. 803, End, Oklahoma.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE HOME LIFE COMPANY.
Incorporated under the laws of the state of Kansas, located at Wichita, Kansas. Assets as of June 30, 1902, \$1,000,000.00. Capital stock, authorized, \$1,000,000.00; paid up, \$100,000.00.

RESOURCES.
Bills receivable, \$12,477.00
Stocks, bonds and other securities, 297.49
Personal property, 120.00
Cash on hand and due from banks, 411.04

LIABILITIES.
Capital paid up, \$100,000.00
Surplus, 297.49
Accounts payable, 120.00
Advance payments legal requirements, 224.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.
President, Ora McKinney, Wichita, Kan.
Vice Pres., Dr. H. Michener, Wichita, Kan.
Treasurer, Moses Jay, Wichita, Kan.
Secretary, O. L. Drake, Wichita, Kan.
Manager, Ezra E. Heard, Wichita, Kan.

EXHIBIT OF CO-OPERATIVE LOANS.
During the six months there was written:
\$500.00 contracts, 8
\$1,000.00 contracts, 4
\$1,500.00 contracts, 2
Making combined principal sum of new business of \$34,000.00.

During the six months there were loaned or repaid in force:
\$500.00 contract, 1
\$1,000.00 contracts, 16
\$1,500.00 contracts, 7
\$2,000.00 contracts, 2
\$2,500.00 contracts, 1
A total of 34 for the principal sum of \$100,000.00, leaving in force June 30th, 1902, 100 that day for the six months ending June 30th, 1903, as shown by the books of the company. Also that there is a complete list of the directors thereof and the officers elected for the ensuing year, and that the same was held on the 30th day of December, 1902, and was conducted in conformity with the by-laws of the corporation.

EZRA E. BEARD, Manager.
O. L. DRAKE, Secretary.

CLASSIFIED WANTS

(Continued from Fifteenth Page.)

MISCELLANEOUS.
WE SELL THE EARTH—We offer you the earth and the fullness thereof, but we can sell you better bargains in excellent grass lands and stock ranches, well located, with an abundance of never-failing water and elegant blue-stem prairie grass than you can buy elsewhere. We have the property, and are ready to show you. We have good farms, highly improved, and are ready to compare prices with the lowest. Come see us and we will locate you where the sands of time will ever sprinkle golden grain in your hair-bush, and the soft breeze of heaven will fan your cheeks and kiss away all the bitter tears of adversity. Prices and descriptions quoted to any one on application. Call on or address A. S. Norton, 137 N. Main street, Wichita, Kan.

NOTICE—To traveling salesmen. I have a good light team and buggy and will drive by the day on long or extended trips. Call or address L. D. T., 428 N. Main.

CUT PRICES.
No. 47 N. Main street:
Watches cleaned, 50c and..... .75
Main springs (the best), 1.00 and..... 1.50
Clothes cleaned, 50c and..... .75
Crystals (hunting), 1.00 and..... 1.50
Balance staffs..... .50
Old gold bought or made over..... .50
\$2.00 glasses (if guaranteed)..... .50
\$5.00 glasses (if guaranteed)..... .50
Glasses from life up..... .50
All work guaranteed. 41-1tx

TO TRADE—For city property, 6 acres 84 miles from Douglas, with 8-room house, barn and fruit. Small loans on any good collateral. Buys notes and mortgages. 41-1tx

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!—Insure your property with us. J. W. Clendenin & Co., rear American State Bank building. 10-15-sun-1tx

STARK NURSERY pays cash weekly if you sell Stark trees. Louisiana, Mo. 11-15-sun-1tx

SAY—You doubtless know a man who would make an ideal life insurance agent. If you do, and will send me his name, I will give him a liberal contract, and give you \$25 in cash so soon as the gross premiums on business amount to \$100.00. None other than good men will be considered. B. A. Burr, Manager, Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Co., 401-403 Winne Bldg., Wichita, Kan. 12-15-sun-1tx

FOR ADOPTION—One baby boy, two months old. Mrs. Miller, 222 Winona avenue. 37-41

G. SHAW—18 West Douglas. Money to loan on diamonds or other good security. Best of reference, if wanted. 41-1tx

FINANCIAL.
\$100,000 TO LOAN on Kansas and Oklahoma farms. Winne & Winne, Wichita, Kan. 6-1tx

FINANCIAL.
Loans, \$50 to \$200 on small Wichita houses, on installment plan, 5 per cent; no commission. Small loans on any good collateral. Buys notes and mortgages. 41-15-sun-1tx DEAN GORDON.

FINANCIAL—\$100,000 to loan on farms in southern Kansas, at current rates and the easy terms. \$10,000 to loan on choice Wichita property. Hewlett & Wheeler, old court house building. Phone 429. 15-sun-we-fr-1tx

MONEY TO LOAN—\$100,000 to loan on Sedgewick county farms at 5 per cent interest. Principal and interest payable at our office and adjusted as soon as papers are executed. Be sure to call on us before making a loan elsewhere. J. W. Clendenin & Co., 137 South Douglas. 10-15-sun-1tx

CHEAP MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY. All privileges. ANCHOR TRUST CO., 114 N. Market St. 15-sun-fr-15-sun-1tx

MONEY TO LOAN—On Watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. Strictly confidential. 602 East Douglas. 75-1tx

ABSTRACTORS.
C. B. QUINCY.
Office, Court House, second entrance. Phone 42. Judgment certificates. 5-15-sun-fr-15-sun-1tx

SEWING MACHINES.
SEWING MACHINES—Sewing machines rebuilt and adjusted. Reasonable prices for all makes. 427 N. Main. 41-1tx

DEPOT AT LINDSBORG ROBBED.
Thieves Did Not Procure Much Plunder.

McPherson, Kan., July 4.—The Union Pacific depot at Lindsay was robbed early last Wednesday morning, says the Republican. The robbers made a small haul. All they got was one half case of beer, an electric bell and a small amount in coins, consisting of pennies and nickels. Four men were seen around the depot the evening before and as they disappeared in the night they are supposed to have committed the theft.

Ladies.
Now is the time to store your furs and winter garments to protect them against moths, vermin, etc. Cold storage is the place to store them. Charges reasonable. WICHITA ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., C. W. Southward, Mgr. Both phones 742. 14-1tx

McPherson, Kan., July 4.—Delegates from Newton, Moundridge, Marquette and McPherson met in the Union hotel today for the purpose of discussing the building of the extension of the Missouri Pacific road between McPherson and Marquette. A committee was appointed who received a very favorable proposition from the company and the prospects are that the road will be built soon. The extension when completed will form a connection between two main lines of the Missouri Pacific.

LOW RATES

TO

=All Resorts=

VIA

Round Trips

On Sale at Different Times During the Summer

A few important ones

.. with rates are mentioned ..

Alexander Bay, N.	\$45.45	Boston, Mass.	\$37.95
Antioch, Ill.	28.15	Boston, Mass.	40.55
Atlanta, Ga.	30.05	Boston, Mass.	40.95
Baltimore, Md.	35.30	Fond du Lac, Wis.	24.05
Baraboo, Wis.	24.65	Fontana	23.00
Charleniox, Mich.	29.90	Fox Lake	28.15
Clear Lake, Iowa	21.15	Genoa Junction	23.40
Cleveland, Ohio	28.90	Glenwood Springs	24.95
Chicago, Ill.	20.65	Gray's Lake	23.15
Colorado Springs	18.45	Inglewood	23.15
Colorado Springs	15.00	Kansasville	23.85
Delavan, Wis.	23.90	Lake Benah	24.90
Detroit, Mich.	26.65	Lake Geneva	23.90
Denver, Colo.	17.50	Lake Villa	23.15
Denver, Colo.	15.00	Long Lake	23.15
Duluth, Minn.	25.15	Los Angeles	50.00
Deadwood, S. D.	27.80	Los Angeles	45.00
Elkhorn	23.90	Lake Chautauque Points	34.65
Emporia	3.50	McHenry	23.15
Buffalo	38.65	St. Louis	16.05
Mukonago	24.50	Saratoga Springs	28.35
Mackinac Island	31.45	Saratoga Springs	36.40
Milwaukee, Wis.	24.65	Sandusky	27.85
Minneapolis, Minn.	21.15	San Francisco	50.00
Neenah, Wis.	24.65	San Francisco	45.00
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	38.65	Rhineland	27.15
Oshkosh, Wis.	24.65	Sheboygan	24.65
Pueblo	14.95	Twin Lakes	23.65
Pueblo	15.00	William's Bay	23.90
St. Paul	21.15		

Call at the depot for particulars and additional information regarding dates of sale and limit, stop-overs, etc. Tickets sold to all points on earth.